READING OUT OF CHURCH.

The Washington Constitution, some two weeks ago, made a formal attack upon the two most prominent candidates of the Black Democracy for the Presidency. These are Messrs. Douglas and Wise. Those gentlemen and their friends regard it as a formal attempt on the part of the President to read them out of the party. From the article, which is long and prosy, we make the following extracts:

"THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD. "In a former article we endeavored to present an unimpassioned and impartial view of the present position of the Democratic party with reference to the question of Slavery in the Perritories, and of the great dangers which are likely to result, if either of the autagonistic and, as we believe, speculative and impractical theories of Senator Donglas on the one hand, or Governor Wise on the other, is adopted or allowed to prevail. We have urged, in all sincerity, that these theories are at a variance with the Constitution of the United States, the letter and spirit of the compromise measures of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Cincinnati Platform, and the solemn pledges of the party; and we now propose to prove by the record itself that we have stated the truth, the whole truth,

on the question of popular sovereignty, as distinguished from squatter sovereignty in the Territories. Wherein is there to be found one tittle of justification for the assertion that a Territorial Legislature can abolish Slavery? Is not the proof overwhelminng that the contrary is absolutely laid down? any justification for the assertion that Congress und to interfere to protect Slavery in the Territories? On the contrary, is it not distinctly declared that slave property is the same a any other property, and that 'no tribunal, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, has a right to draw any distinction, or deny to slave property the benefit of the provisions and guaranties which have been provided for the protec-

tion of private property?'
"Are we not, therefore, justified in stating that the theories of Senator Douglas and Governor Wise are at variance with the compromise measures, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the Cincinnati Platform? The theories, too. independent of their falsity, are purely speculative and impractical, because there is not, and is not likely to be, any Territory to which they could be applied. Why, then, disturb the country and distract the party by their discus-

"We do not desire to judge Mr. Douglas o Mr. Wise harshly; but were they to try to de-vise a plan for the disruption and defeat of the Democratic party, and for securing the triumph of Mr. Seward and Black Republicanism, w do not see how they could attain their purpose more effectually than by the course they are now pursuing in urging on the people of their respective sections the adoption of their antag-

"We have faith, bowever, in the wisdom and conservatism of the masses of the party, that they will resist every attempt to disunite them, triamph over all opposition, whether from avowed enemies or pretended friends."

To this anathema, or bull of excomn tion, the Richmond Enquirer, edited by a son of Governor Wise, responds in the following ferocious style. The article from the Enquirer is probably from the pen of Governor Wise himself.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION ATTEMPTS TO DICTATE TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. We call attention to the accompanying article from the Washington Constitution, a sheet known, where it is known at all, to be devoted to the purpose of propounding to a very limite

The whole article is a curious mixture of dic-

we can inform the organ that the insidious doctrine which it preaches, from the teaching of

venture to dictate the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, or pretend that it can oiler a safe guide to a party which owes every difficulty which now surrounds it to the misgaided policy and the broken pledges of the very Adminis-tration which it has placed in power. When the President accepted the Presiden-

tial nomination, he solemnly promised to stand on the Cincinnati platform, "without taking a before the canvass was ended, he did attempt to force into it an Internal Improvement plank, which was rejected at Cincinnati as a rotten plank, and the attempt was made in a very unsound manner.
Since then, it would be difficult to enumerate

the sound planks which this Administration has taken out, and the unsound planks which it has attempted to force into the Cincinnati

Let us take a few examples. The very first plank of the platform inculcates the doctrine that "the grants of power made in the Constitution ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers."

Rejecting this plank, the Administration has

furnished another, authorizing unlimited resort to latitudinarian construction, and where ever this could not be evolved from the powers of peace, appealing to the war-making power for | if it is to be sustained. Men whose minds are the General Government. Plank 2. "That the Constitution does not

conter upon the Federal Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of law is wrong, and that they will not counteninternal improvements."

Rejecting this plank, the Administration

has inserted another, to the effect that the Fed. eral Government may commence and carry on any works of internal improvement, under the war-making power, and in a time of profound

sound policy forbid the Federal Government to and still endure.

Sever one branch of industry to the detriment We cannot understand how any man in his of another. The Administration takes this out, and put

a new plank in its place, providing that specie tariff duties shall be resorted to in exceptional instances, for the purpose of discriminating in favor of certain branches of industry, and of the United States, and obey all laws, made in against others.

The fourth plank also provides "that every

citizen and every section of the country has a

ple protection of persons and property from do-mestic violence or foreign aggression."

In lieu of this, the present Administration now denies protection from domestic violence to persons and property of the common Terri tories of the Union—and also refuses to pro-tect our naturalized citizens from foreign ag-

gression.

The fifth plank inculcates "the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs." What the Administration has done with this plank, let the rate of expenditure and the large increase of the public debt decide.

The sixth plank provides that even "the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in States and cancerous despotisms of the e Constitution."

The Administration attempts to devote the

public lands themselves to an object not speci-

WASHINGTON, D. C. the business of the whole country within the control of a few leading capitalists at the great centres of trade. The tenth plank asserts the entire equality

of native and naturalized citizens.

present Administration.

the interpretation, then the Cincinnati platform | meets our ears, against the present law, is efmust be regarded by every fair-minded man as the most extraordinary concatenation of Blue-Light Federalism, Know-Nothingism, Black Republicanism, shuffling evasion and vacillation, which ever marked the record of a political party.

No. We will have the Cincinnati platform

as it is, uncontaminated by the interested dictation of any selfish interest, and, least of all, by the dictation of such an Administration as that which now presides at Washington, and whose entire course for the last eighteen months has been the occasion of a series of unprece dented disasters to the Democratic party; an Administration which has deserted every po-litical friend which it once possessed, and which has incurred the just contempt of its enemies within and without the Democratic party; an Administration which has made literal obedience to its own orders, from which it timidly retreated, the occasion for the condemnation of a public functionary; an Administration whose vindictive proscription of Anti-Lecompton Democrats has disgusted even the leaders of the Lecompton Democracy; an Administration calling itself Democratic, which swallows the old Federalist measures of internal improvements by the General Govern-ment, a Federal bankrupt act, a protective tariff, seeks a military dictatorship, adopts the Black Republican heresies of Mr. Eli Thayer, and threatens, by a policy of submission to forzen from the Democratic ranks. Surely, subaission to the dictation of such an effete Adnistration as this, is the last of all means by which the present ills or the future difficulties of the Democratic party can be cured or pre No. Let the Administration hold its own

position, side by side with Mr. Eli Thayer et id omne genus. The Democratic party will re-main true to the Cincinnati platform; and wherever Mr. Thayer or the Administration shall attempt to throw doubt, or ambiguity, or duplicity, into its interpretation, the Democracy mbled in Convention at Charleston will distinctly declare the only true and just inter pretation which of right attaches to its terms.

THE MORALITY OF DOUGLASISM-THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Chicago Daily Times is the especial of gan of Senator Douglas. It was established by money drawn from his pocket, and its general one of thought is regulated under his immediate supervision. The following article upon the sacred duty of obedience to the fugitive slave law, which we copy from that journal of the 23d instant, may therefore be taken as an official exposition of Mr. Douglas's sentiments. The writer seems to be entirely oblivious of any such principle as conscience, implanted in the human heart by the Creator, and can conceive of no higher sanction for human actions slave labor in manufactories, in mechanical octhan the statutes of the land. He advises all cupations, and even in household service, might who have any scruples about catching runaway slaves to quit the country, and seek a home in some foreign land! This is the true spirit of Mr. Douglas. All who have heard might be converted into field laborers, adding him and seen him, in the Senate Chamber or on the hustings, can attest the faithfulness with which his organ reflects his sentiments.

ality of a Congressional enactment for the retation and dodging. The dodges are all in- that Mr. Webster, in his famous speech made tended for the purpose of misrepresenting the respective positions of Senator Douglas and Governor Wise. The Federalist organ compiler of the purpose of misrepresenting the respective positions of Senator Douglas and find no authority in the Constitution for a function of the first private of the purpose of misrepresenting the respective positions of Senator Douglas and find no authority in the Constitution for a function of the first private of the purpose of misrepresenting the respective positions of Senator Douglas and find no authority in the Constitution for a function of the purpose of misrepresenting the respective positions of Senator Douglas and find no authority in the Constitution for a function of the first private positions of the first private position of the first private positions of the first private position of the first private p mences by a boast that it has already logically gitive slave law, and merely yielded his private white girls, to that manufactured by the ungainare in collusion. We notice that some of the demolished both these gentlemen-when and opinion to the decisions of the Supreme Court. ly-looking and ever-sweating negro." In the name of the Democracy of Virginia, find that the clause in reference to fugitives from service is the second section of the 4th species of Black Republicanism, no less odious | States, and is unaccompanied with a power than that of Mr. Seward himself, and much conferred on Congress. Two or three sections better adapted to the practical fulfilment of all of the same article are accompanied with spethe ends and objects of free-soil fanaticism.

And we protest that neither the organ at Washington, nor the Administration whose is not. Mr. Webster said, in this connection, edicts it proclaims, is entitled to dictate to, or even to speak by authority of, any portion of addressed itself to the Legislatures of the States,

The Cincinnati Enquirer, on the 30th of Octhe conservative Democracy of the Union. And, last of all, let the Administration or its organ opinion, and I entertain it now."

> This opinion of Mr. Webster will answer as an off-set to the authority of Mr. Douglas's or-

FUGITIVE SLAVES AND THE LAW FOR THEIR RENDITION. Nobody disputes that the Constitution of the United States would be impaired in one of its vital parts, if, at any time, or for any reason, Congress should fail to have a law in force requiring the rendition of escaped slaves, and prescribing the manner in which it should be lone. Such a law must be constitutional, for, so to speak, and to speak truly, it is a part of the Constitution itself. There is no plainer provision in that sacred instrument of American liberty, than the one concerning this subject; and no law was ever enacted, or ever will be, that can be more certainly binding on the ng in conscience, and, if men recognise such thing as morality in politics, it is binding there, too. But there is a higher sentiment in the body politic than is found in the petty and uncertain politics of the day-we mean that sentiment of patriotism which covers all things, pervades all things, and animates all things in and of the Union. It is this senti-ment that must sustain the fugitive slave law, a still more extended usurpation of power by heated by some temporary excitement, or whose sympathies have been aroused for the moment by the recital of some tale of misfortune and ance it. But, there stands the law, and above the law stands the Constitution, and dependent on both of these is the present wonderful prosperity and unparalleled happiness of the people of this country. All our hopes for a future that shall fulfil the promises of the present, are peal." The fourth plank assumes "that justice and I and the Union will last for hundreds of years, based on the conviction that the Constitution

his voice or lift his hand against the fugitive slave law we now have, or some other law to the same end, equally stringent. For ourselves, pursuance of its provisions, we could not find it in our hearts to break that oath, and turn Aboright to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression."

In lieu of this, the present Administration

States and can be found; and however much This bargain our fathers made with we may regret its terms or its necessity, it is nevertheless a bargain as really binding on us, and will be as much so on those who shah come after us, as on the patriots who made it. When a man makes up his mind that he can no longer accord his approval—it may be his tacit ap proval—of the fugitive slave isw, he has then made up his mind that he cannot support the Constitution of his country. The for him then to pursue, is to leave the country, "for his country's good," and seek for a freer and better Government among the crippled

The lands themselves to an object not specified in the Constitution—the construction of works of internal improvement.

The seventh and eighth planks exhibit all precaution against any attempt "calculated to place the business of the country within the

enemy the slaves ever had, stole them away alf native and naturalized citizens.

And this has been directly denied by the resent Administration.

A number of succeeding resolutions all go assert the equality of rights of persons and sales laws. But the laws stood. They were A number of succeeding resolutions and go years, a now bus been up against lugitive to assert the equality of rights of persons and property, which the Administration is now striving to deny.

If this Administration is entitled to dictate in the North. If the clamor that now and then fective as against the law, it is equally so to weaken the bonds which bind the Union to-gether. Let all good men frown down these slave excitements. They are evil and only evil

FREE-SOILISM IN VIRGINIA.

At the late election in Virginia, John Letcher, the Democratic candidate, received his heaviest vote in the northwestern part of the State. And yet, this section is decidedly Free-Soil in its sentiments. The views entertained by the people are pretty clearly embod-

ied in the following remarks by the Moundville Sentinel, published in the region: "We believe that many Western Virginians, of both parties, are getting tired of contempla-ting the fact that their portion of the country has neither the advantages of Slavery nor th advantages of Freedom, which, together with the impositions upon Western by Eastern Virginia, and a natural desire for a change-which esire was not more than half gratified by the late concessions of Eastern Virginia in remodelling the ratio of representation, and allowing more reasonable share of taxation-all combined have naturally caused the Republican sentiment to force itself into the minds of the lisaffected of all parties, and take root there, from the fact that they look upon it as the only refuge in the present condition of political affairs in Virginia. The idea now is, however, to go with whichever present party their differ ent predilections dictate, until a better opportunity than has yet occurred presents itself, and until they feel pretty well convinced that the 'balance of power' is in their own hands, when they will come forth in their true colors-probably not as rabid Republicans, but taking a conservative position. We honestly believe, from observation in various ways and by diverse modes, that the Democratic policy of this region is more con-genial to the minds of the conservative Anti-Slavery men than the policy and professions of the Opposition party.

FREE LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

The Norfolk (Va.) Herald says: "The true policy of the South is not the in roduction of more slaves, but in directing the labor of those we have to the purposes for which they were originally imported, the cultivation of our fields and the clearing up of our forests. The climate of most of our Southern States is unfavorable to white labor, and, in the cultivaion of rice, cotton, sugar, and even tobacco, which form the leading staples of American commerce, it is indispensable that the labor of the African race, with constitutions peculiarly adapted to tropical latitudes, should be em-ployed. Nevertheless, this kind of labor, which true political economy suggests should be exclusively employed in this sphere, has to a great bor be called into requisition. In the State of Virginia alone, at a rough guess, fifty thousand immensely to the agricultural wealth of the State, and giving employment to a useful class of citizens. And what is true in this respect which his organ reflects his sentiments.

The coolness with which Mr. Douglas's organ asserts that no one denies the constitution.

States. We have been led to these remarks by a statement in the Richmond News, that some

OHIO DEMOCRACY AND THE FUGI-

(and we agree with it,) chewers of the 'weed'

Democratic press of Ohio was almost unanijournals, whose subserviency is now most conspicuous, were then earnest defenders of "the

The Enquirer further contends, that "this is the Democratic, not the Federal, reading of the

menting on the article of the Enquirer, observed: "We agree with the Enquirer, that this is the Democratic and not the Federal reading of the Constitution. What follows, then? That the fugitive act is an usurpation, unconstitutional, void, for the want of power in Congress to pass it—a nullity under the tenth amendment, which reserves the undelegated powers to the States and the people."

The Ohio Statesman, taking apparently the same view of the act, in answer to an interrogatory of the Journal, and in reference to a deel ration by its editor that "he could not have voted for it without essential modification," declared, emphatically, " we would not have voted for the law, with or without essential modifica

The Cleveland Plaindealer characterized the act as one of "infernal origin." constitutional or not," it said, " it is so manifest ly in conflict with the spirit of the age, that cannot stand." The Youngstown (Ohio) Republican said

"The Democratic press of the State are op-posed to the law. * * * Some of our brethren regard it as unconstitutional, while others consider it clearly constitutional, but unjust in its provisions, oppressive in its characage; and all manifest a willingness for its re-

The Holmes County Farmer described the law as "an outrage upon the Declaration of Independence, contrary to the Constitution of We cannot anderstand how any man in his senses, and whose heart is also right, can raise sympathies of mankind, and entirely unnecessary and uncalled for."

The Sandusky County Democrat declared "our Representatives sold themselves, and be-trayed us, and that willfully, when they enacted ," and pronounced it "a law abhorrent to God, nature, and humanity, which cannot and

will not stand."
The New Lisbon (Ohio) Patriot, then edited by William D. Morgan, characterized it as "a bill of abominations," observing that "the monstrosity of its provisions does not consist so much in those portions which simply comply with the constitutional requirements of the act of Congress, as in the detail which gives every advantage on the side of bondage; advantage on the side of bondage;" and sig-nificantly adding, that "if it be wrong for the slave to struggle for his freedom, the American people, in the infancy of their existence, set an example which the fugitive finds easy to hold up in extenuation of his crime." The Defiance Democrat proclaimed that "bu-

manity, social order, and the better feelings of our nature, demanded the repeal of this blood-thirsty law." That will do for the present. The above are only a few samples of the way the Democratic papers talked ten years ago. As Father Ritchie

was accustomed to say in the palmy days of the Washington Union, nous perrons foolish fellow recently started a story, connecting Horace Greeley with an alleged filibuster invasion of Mexico from California. The compretty little

Our recent correspondence from Utah embraced a letter from Camp Floyd, in which it was stated that the contract for supplying the Utah army with flour had been given to two conevery hundred pounds of flour. The contract price for that quantity is \$28.60; the cost of buying and delivering it is not more than eight dollars. Our correspondent states that Mr. William Martin and E. P. Stanton offered to deliver the flour at the military depot for \$10 per hundred pounds, and that Mr. J. C. Little offered to take the contract at \$7.50. These facts, so far from being contradicted, have not even been questioned; but the Administration papers have raised a great outcry about the alleged complicity of Secretary Floyd in the transactions detailed by our correspondent. We should not care to revert to this matter onsidering the serious illness of the Secretary-if it were not for the diatribes abusive of the Democrat, with which the hireling party press has teemed since the facts adverted to

ugh entirely ignorant of the price of flour n Utah, and of the contract system of the commissary department, as carried out in that re mote Territory, these journals shrink not from expurgating the Secretary of War, and of representing the suspicions of his integrity which are entertained at Camp Floyd as well as in Washington city, as being willfully false. In defence of ourselves, we beg to remind those zealous but hardly discreet organs of the Administration, that the Secretary's official con-duct since he entered the War Office lays him justly open to suspicion of the darkest hue. Who forgets the Fort Snelling affair? We happpen to know that he had given his consent also to the sale of a large portion of Fort Leav enworth, at a nominal price per acre; and that George Saunders and the firm of Majors & Russell were the parties to whom that rich re serve was to be assigned. The Willett's Point affair is fresh in the public mind. As in the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation, the purchase of Willett's Point disclosed the mos profligate jobbing and the collusion of several office-holders, the Secretary included. After what was disclosed in the investigation made by the House of Representatives in these two cases, no additional disclosures could much affect the reputation of the Secretary of War. What the opinion of the National Democratic party on the character of the Secretary was, may be inferred from the passage of a bill pro nibiting the sale of military reserves for the fu

ture, except with the consent of Congress. The contracts for the Utah army were nothing but an aggregation of jobs. The contract for the transportation was awarded to favor-ites; the mule contracts were awarded to favorites, while no prices were fixed; instructions were received in this city, directing the purchase of corn from favorites at prices higher than the market price. It is not, perhaps, forgotten, that Congress had to interven for the purpose of preventing the consumma tion of the contract for supplying beef.

If Secretary Floyd had an immaculate repu tation, he might be considered an aggrieved man, when accused of complicity in the flour usiness; but what avail would it be to prove degree been drawn off to other pursuits and oc- him innocent of the flour, when he is guilty of cupations which more preperly belong to the the corn, and beef, and mules, and military re white race. For example, the employment of serves? Whether he pocketed any of the plun der, in these various cases, we do not undertake to say; but that he has been corrupt, so far as be dispensed with, and, in lieu of it, white la- knowingly and willfully to give out enormous jobs to friends and favorites, there can be no earthly doubt. We have good reason to believe that the inventors of breech-loading fire-arms could give some confirmatory testimony on this point, if interrogated. The facts mentioned by our Camp Floyd

correspondent have been confirmed by the Valley Tun of a subsequent date, which says that the flour contract has been sub-let three times, the numerous manufactories in that city have | pounds. Secretary Floyd's connection with the adopted the plan of employing white laborers original contractors is distinctly proved by the entirely. We are also informed that in Peters-order which he gave them for Government of Mr. Douglas. But the editor should know that Mr. Webster, in his famous speech made advantage in the tobacco factories, and much flour. This circumstance, combined with the of it by white girls. Surely, says the News, enormous price at which the contract was given out, justifies the inference that the Se would much prefer that put up by the hands of and the contractors, Messrs. Holiday & Martin Administration papers try to transfer the re sponsibility from the first-named to General Jesup; but the fact is notorious that Secretary Floyd has arrogated to himself the greater portion of the Quartermaster General's depart-When the fugitive slave act was pending in Congress, and immediately after its passage, the retary of War's administration of the military affairs of the Government, we can afford to overlook the billingsgate of the Boston Post and other prints. So deeply is the public mind tober, 1850, referring to the constitutional com-pact relating to fugitives from service, said: His brother of the Naval Department is not pact relating to fugitives from service, said:
"Our own opinion is, that the Government of
the United States has nothing to do with enforcing that agreement. It is a matter left en- the Utah-army contracts, and the sale of Fort tirely with the States. * * * We do not Snelling and the purchase of Willett's Point : think that the General Government has any and Mr. Buchanan himself is just as deep in right to send its officers into the States to car- the mud as the Secretaries are in the mire. He ry out what good faith requires the States alone has notoriously authorized the dispensation of jobs for electioneering purposes. patronage of the Government, legitimate and illegitimate, has been converted into materiel for carrying doubtful districts. This being universally known, any new argument to prove it would be a work of supererogation. We there-fore suggest to the second-class Administration journals, which have rallied to the defence of Secretary Floyd, the propriety of vexing his couch no longer with their harsh and senseless babble. Their strains are unmeet for the ears of a sick or dying man .- St. Louis Democrat.

Judge Whitman, the Cincinnati Inquirer, like have been obvious enough. The battle af Sol onquer, has taken a turn at Judge Gholson. hree heavy editorials at the first broadside

try, in a superior degree," as "one never ac-Could the State of Ohio ask any better man?

But alas! the Enquirer has discovered one failing, that mars all his virtues. "He is am-Bench! "What a fall, my countrymen!" Cæsar by such plebeian and irregular means. had the some infirmity. Brutus cured him of the complaint. The Enquirer proposes to be the Brute to let it out of Judge Gholson. It has respect for his abilities, admiration for his talents and learning, honor for his judicial integrity, but political death for his ambition. That last act in the play is the only one that will not be performed in public on this occasion .- Columbus (O.) State Journal.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON WINTHROP,-In a Fourth of July speech, Wendell Phillips paid his respects to R. C. Winthrop's recent letter to Hiram Ketchum. "I remember," said Mr. Phillips, "that, in 'Hood's Oddities,' there is a picture of a spoiled child. The baby had been laid in an arm chair, and there came in a man weighing about three hundred pounds, with the London Times in his hand, and he sat upon it. When it was found to be dead, the coroner came and said that he would have an inquest. I don't see why,' said the mother; 'it died a very natural death.' Mr. Webster sat down upon Mr. Winthrop, and there he is! He died a very natural death. I do not think it was worth while to hold an inquest on him."

THE PROGRESS OF THE PRESS .- Within less than one hundred years ago, the establishment of a third printing press in the United States was regarded by many of Dr. Franklin's friends as a hazardous enterprise. Since then, such has been the multiplication of newspapers in this country, that seven hundred and fifty mills are now employed to furnish printing paper; these mills are operated by 2,000 encines. The annual product of these mills gines. The annual product of these mills reaches the enormous quantity of 270,000,000 pounds of paper, from which was realized the pretty little sum of \$27,000,000. A pound of

THE FLOUR CONTRACTS FOR THE THE LONDON TIMES ON AUSTRIAN OLD FOGYISM.

From the London Times, July 4 " It is not always," says Madame de Sevigné, "the same man who warms the oven and who eats the bread." Francis Joseph, of Austria, tractors, (Holiday and Martin,) at prices which enable them to realize twenty dollars profit on Francis Joseph at Solferino. This little incident, however, is only a type of greater things. Francis Joseph has been throughout this Italian policy only oven-warmer to his French Im-perial brother. If he had been a man of his age and time, he would never have allowed Louis Napoleon to play before the world the audacious part of a liberator of oppressed na-tionalities. But he has been fixed in a fossil system, and he has petrified into a part of the As he prepared the way in Piedmont and Lombardy, and at Ancona, and even in Rome, for others, whose only excuse for coming after him was that he and his had been here before, so it appears likely to happen that Peschiera and Verona, Mantua and Legnano, have been fortified, strengthened, stored, and armed, only to be garrisoned by Frenchmen and ultimately, as we must in courtesy to re-corded promises believe, to be occupied by Italians. Already "the whole French army has passed the Mincio;" already "the Sardinians have invested Peschiera;" already Napoleon, aided by his reinforcement of 35,000, has approached Verona and watches Mantua; already the whole Austrian army has, "for strategic reasons"—which, pushed to their logical conquences, may some day, perhaps, require the abandonment of Vienna, or even Prague-re-tired from the banks of the Mincio. Already the French have carefully and cautiously folowed them, unmolested; and the Austrian, still obstinate in resistance, although no longer confident of victory, is probably, untaught and

inteachable, again fixing some definite hour of ome definite day whereon he will make all his rrangements for another pitched battle. This battle of Solferino illustrates, upon reat scale, the character of the two antagonists Its phases and its facts are all recorded. Its ine picture is graven upon all our minds, Aided by the experience of correspondents in ither camp-those heralds of sacred and peace ful mission-we have followed the Austrian Em peror to and from the fight, and the French operor throughout his advance. We have ice seen the field from the "Spy of Italy," and have surveyed it alternately through French and Austrian glasses. To-day the battle of Solferino takes its place in history in the shape which it will be known forevermore. It was great and sanguinary battle, fiercely contested nearly 400,000 men from sunrise to sunset f a summer day; and it was a battle in which the Austrians were defeated, but not broken, an enemy inferior in numbers, but superior intelligence and arms.

While the mind of Europe is yet excited by he details of this mighty carnage, and is grow-ng familiar with the events of the battle, it is e for us to point the moral of the catastro-Why did the Austrians lose this great battle? Why have they lost every battle that has been fought in this war? It is not that they are less brave than the French. In this very gagement, according to the official accounts each army, the Austrians killed and wounded 2,000 Frenchmen, with a loss to themselves of about 9,000 killed and wounded. There could have been no flight when the numbers stand hus at the end of the day. Nor are the Ausians inferior as marksmen. Their riflemen hit 720 French officers, whereof 120 were shot dead, while the French succeeded in killing and wounding only 230 of the Austrian offi-

in discipline. Their vis inertice is magnificent, and they retreat invariably with a bold, steady front to the foe. Why is it, then, that they who can lose so valiantly can never win? Because, FARMS NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., unfortunately for them, present knowledge is present power, and their knowledge is not of ent, but of the past. They are a stag-They have an enemy who does not care a cenmost irregular methods to win a victory. Emperor of Austria makes up his mind to do a remarkable fine piece of Louis Quatorze strategy. He executes an elaborate piece of old-fashioned deception, crossing the Mincio with his whole force, and then recrossing it with his in the morning. The Emperor of the French, representing the juvenile irregular school, in most ungentlemanlike manner refuses to be expedient which no trustworthy veteran who can count his seventy years would condescend the expense of a few yards of silk, and a few No. 4.—350 acres of land in Fa square feet of gas, is told the exact position of county, Va., about 27 miles from Washington. all those masses which are drawn up so scien- Excellent and commodious buildings. As a dairy tifically out of his sight, with the intention of farm, it cannot be excelled in Eastern Virginia surprising him at the comfortable, leisurely hour of nine A. M. The man of his time—the slever, active, shrewd, nothing-contemning ad- No. 4, and will be sold with it or separate. This enturer of the nineteenth century, by dint of tract has a Rich Vein of Copper Ore on it. Price this small contrivance, becomes master of the \$15,000. position. He knows what is going to happen, and where his enemy is, and how many he is; and while the heavy, self-complacent Austrian s chuckling at the formal surprise that is to \$5,0 chooses his own time and point of attack, and remains master of the field. So, again, the Austrian, coming by every respectable means, in no respect sullied by any inventiveness or breach of precedent, into possession of a fine body of sharpshooters, dealt tremendous disaster against the French. The French opposed artificial to the Austrian natural advantage, but not so as to equalize the two armies in the rifle. There was another point, however, in which the two nations were equal. The Aus trian mountaineers do not use cannon in their "ET TU BRUTE?" - Having demolished Austria marched an pas. The consequences another Alexander, looking for more worlds to ferino has been won by the superiority of the rifled cannon fell at distances whence the old is a vigorous opening, and, if maintained, may guns could not reply. Every reader can work go far to wipe out the Enquirer's rebellion out the result. The enemy's artillery was against a regular nomination.

The editor gives Judge Gholson credit for "abilities and high general qualities for the judicial office," for "talents, learning, and industrial is not thus immutable. Mere "pluck" and courage, and standing still in squares, and cused of narrowness, or illiberality, or prone-ness to injustice," as "inclined to be just in an engine two miles off which will mow down relations of life, private and profes- your lines and reap a death-harvest in your squares before you can reach your living ene my. All that is left in such a case to a gentle constancy, scorning, if he should so please,

> KENTUCKY ELOQUENCE.—The Frankfort Con ionwealth says:
> "Good people, all of one accord, just listen to this remarkable specimen of high-falutin De-mocracy. The Yeoman says:

" Is it nothing, think you, to tread the soil as a freeman, and to love with a young man's devotion his home, his kindred, and his friends? If these be his all, they are as much to him, as sacred in his affections, as is the wealth of a Rothschild, the eloquence of a Cicero, or the mature philosophy of a Socrates!!"
"Wheugh! Wheugh! all that in hot weather! Well, we never heard the beat of that! yes, we did, once. Caleb Atwater was making a soul-sarching speech to a jury in Ohio, and wound up with a magnificent allusion to Euripides, Socractes, Diogenes, and Plato, ands at down, as he supposed, covered with glory and victory. But his triumph was short, for a rough Buckeye rose up to answer, and exclaimed, 'Gentlemen of the jury! where shall my client fly. Mr. Atwater has ripped with Euripides, dodged with Diogenes, socked with Socrates, and platted with Plato! Where can we take refuge, unless in the common sense of the jury! man gained the case, and Atwater sank to rise

THE HON. MR. STANLEY A MUSSULMAN.-From Ceylon we (Madras Athenœum) have the somewhat astounding intelligence that Mr. Stanley, a son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, has become a Mussulman. The matter is mentioned in three local journals, so that we suppose there can be no doubt as to the truth of honorable gentleman's conversion. The Kandy correspondent of the *Examiner* says: "He (Mr. Stanley) took up his quarters with Sinne Lebbe

W. G. SNETHEN, COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY. WASHINGTON, D. C.

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INGTON are having prepared and published a series of Polisical Tracts, under the supervision of the Congressional Republican Executive Committee, which it is ear, estly hoped the friends of the Republican cause will take immediate steps to have put in general circula-tion. They are furnished at the cheap rate of 75 cents per undred copies, free of postage.

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Attention is called to the subjoined extracts from an official circular. Office for Patents,

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That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be or immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient ocapes the risk which he must can in violent anacke of this baleful distemper. This Cure "expels the unawanance poison of Fever and Ague from the statem, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first provides of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class or randomly for a dollar brings it within the reach of every holy:

best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of camp plaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity as supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in billious districts, where Fever and Asia prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely, look for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich; it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich; it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich; it great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittent is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently, produces no quinism or other injurious effects whateve upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as bealthy as if they had never had the discuse.

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Not only do they cure the every-day complain

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> ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

[Letter from a Lawyer in Newburyport, Mest] Newburyport, Mess 1

Newburyport, February 25, 1854.

Dear Sir: It is now nearly twelve months since I received the first bottle of your valuable medicine for the cure of the Ashma. For thirteen year, I suffered with the Ashma, and during that time there were but few months in which I did not suffer with a paroxy in that entirely procteated me for two or three days, and similarly procteated me for two or three days, and similarly procteated me for two or three days, and similarly procteated me for two or three days, and similarly procteated me for two or three days, and similarly procteated me for two or three days, and similarly procteated and now my system is so free from it that the most active exercise and exposure seidon has any other effect than to slightly restrict the lungs. Your medicine soon dispels that sensation, and I can safely claim a general release from the to mentor. Please accept my gratitude for the blessing, and believe in that I shall endeavor to introduce the Remedy whenever opportunity occurs. With great respect, your obedient servant,

Joseph Burnstt, Esq.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA. [Letter from a Clergyman.]

Wardsboro, Vt., May 12, 1:57.

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The Administration has urged on Congress the adoption of a corporation bankrupt law, the inevitable tendency of which would be to place in the would be to place in the sount for the would be to place inevitable from Canada. The country within the manufactors in the sount forces at Hughes. Washington City within the would be to which would be to place in the would be to place in the would be to which would be to which would be to place in the would be to which the sount forces at Hughes. Washington City within the would be to which would be to place in the would be to which the would be to whe to whom the country to which would be